High Voltage Braced Insulator Assemblies

Design & Application

Panel Session PN23

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Design & Application

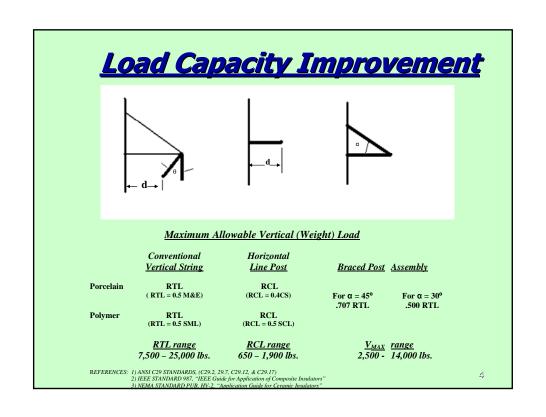
A. C. Baker: Overview & general comments

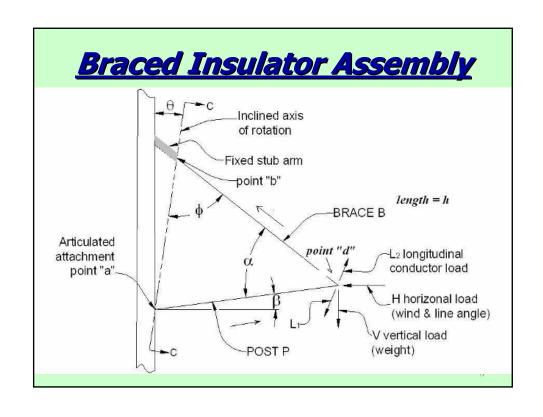
R. A. Bernstorf: Strength ratings

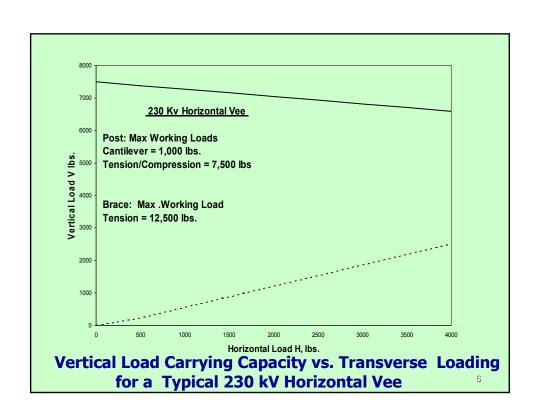
D. G. Powell: Horizontal Vee stability

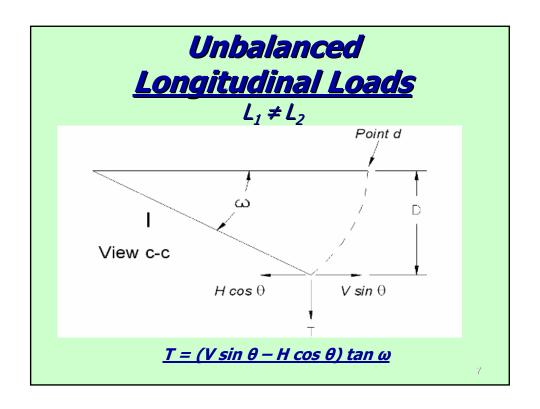
R. K. Kihara: Construction

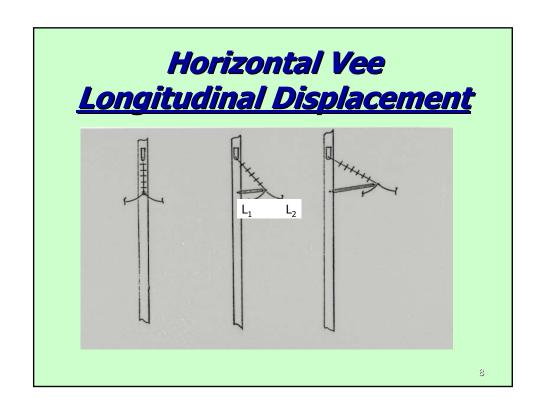






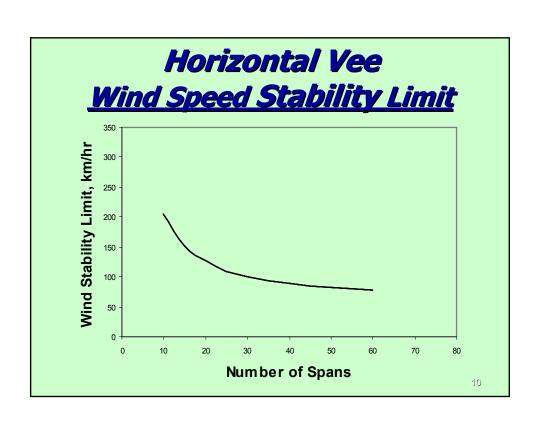


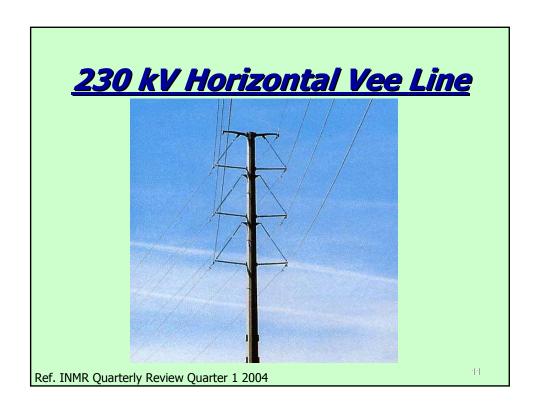


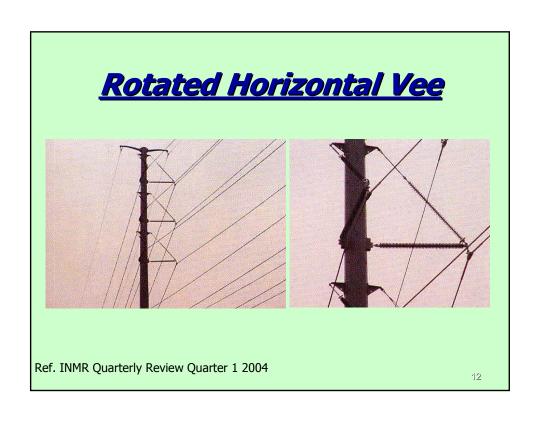


Horizontal Vee Lines

- Wind stability limit can be lower than maximum wind speed usually considered.
- HV assemblies subjected to unbalanced longitudinal loads will be displaced in direction of higher load.
- Changes in sag will counteract the unbalancing load, establishing new equilibrium at each support point.
- Iterative solution needed.











Other Loading Considerations

- Suspension insulators: tension loads only.
- Brace: no compression loads.
- Polymer posts: combined loading effects
- Some Porcelain posts designed for tension /compression only.
 Do not use for Braced Post Assemblies.
- Posts : consider buckling strength
- These subjects will be covered in detail in later presentations.

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Electrical Design

- Brace and Post insulator components must be properly coordinated.
- Individual components must be adequate to withstand the power frequency and impulse electrical stresses in service.
- Assembly Leakage Distance.
- Assembly Dry Arc Distance.
- Manufacturers should be consulted concerning need for corona rings.

Summary

- Two types of Braced Insulator Assemblies:
 Braced Posts & Horizontal Vees

 (fixed or articulated posts)
- Different mechanical characteristics.
- Braced Posts primarily polymer.
- Consider Horizontal Vee wind stability limits.
- Longitudinal restraint assemblies can increase the wind stability limit for a Horizontal Vee line.
- Installation of some Horizontal Vees may require special construction techniques.